Women's cancers: do variations in patterns of care explain the world-wide inequalities in survival and avoidable premature deaths?

VENUSCANCER

Claudia Allemani









Sex and Gender in Frontier Research European Research Council (ERC) Workshop – 16 November 2020 Why, in the 21st century, does survival for women's cancers depend so heavily on where they live?

Breast, cervical and ovarian cancers

A major public health problem in Europe and world-wide

- 2.5 million women diagnosed every year
- 900,000 deaths, two-thirds in LMIC, one-third in HIC
- Striking differences in 5-year survival



CONCORD-3: 5-year net survival (%) - 2010-2014

BREAST

CERVIX

OVARY



* 100% coverage; § = less reliable estimate; † unstandardized estimate

Allemani et al., Lancet 2018

Health, equity, and women's cancers 1



The global burden of women's cancers: a grand challenge in global health

Ophira Ginsburg, Freddie Bray, Michel P Coleman, Verna Vanderpuye, Alexandru Eniu, S Rani Kotha, Malabika Sarker, Tran Thanh Huong, Claudia Allemani, Allison Dvaladze, Julie Gralow, Karen Yeates, Carolyn Taylor, Nandini Oomman, Suneeta Krishnan, Richard Sullivan, Dominista Kombe, Magaly M Blas, Groesbeck Parham, Natasha Kassami, Lesong Conteh

Every year, more than 2 million women worldwide are diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer, yet where a woman lives, her socioeconomic status, and agency largely determines whether she will develop one of these cancers and will ultimately survive. In regions with scarce resources, fragile or fragmented health systems, cancer contributes to the cycle of poverty. Proven and cost-effective interventions are available for both these common cancers, yet for so many women access to these is beyond reach. These inequities highlight the urgent need in low-income and middle-income countries for sustainable investments in the entire continuum of cancer control, from prevention to palliative care, and in the development of high-quality population-based cancer registries. In this first paper of the Series on health, equity, and women's cancers, we describe the burden of breast and cervical cancer, with an emphasis on global and regional trends in incidence, mortality, and survival, and the consequences, especially in socioeconomically disadvantaged women in different settings.

Published Online November 1, 2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/



Health, equity, and women's cancers



"Worldwide, almost two thirds of women who de trust basad canon and exect who die from orotical canote live in low income and middle-income mouthies. This situation is a largely preventable trappely for humbride of thousands of women and their families every year."

Lancet 2017; 389: 847-860





Breast, cervical and ovarian cancers

<u> AIM 1 – "High-resolution" studies</u>

- To explain the wide international survival differences
- To describe patterns of care in HIC and LMIC
- To monitor adherence to treatment guidelines

AIM 2 – Avoidable premature deaths

- To estimate numbers *between* countries, by GDP, TNEH
- To estimate numbers within a country, by race and socio-economic status
- To monitor trends from 1995 to 2014







Breast, cervical and ovarian cancers

"High-resolution" studies

- 215,000 women diagnosed 2010-14 (1 year of incidence)
- Collect new data from medical records: Stage, biomarkers, treatment ...
- Recruit at least 2 countries per continent

Avoidable premature deaths

- 10 million women diagnosed 1995-2014 in 60+ countries
- Net survival by country, age and calendar period





Methods

"High-resolution" studies

- Distribution by country and registry of:
 Stage at diagnosis, biomarkers, molecular sub-type (breast), histological type (ovary), treatment ...
- Excess risk of death from cancer at 1 and 5 years
- Odds of receiving *guideline-compliant* treatment

Avoidable premature deaths

- 5-year net survival by country, age, calendar period
- GDP, TNEH (OECD data base)





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- CONCORD Working Group Arequipa Nov 2018
- Online questionnaire February 2019
- VENUSCANCER meeting Vancouver June 2019
- Protocol finalised in November 2019
- Call for data December 2019 June 2020 …
- Data quality control ongoing
- Training
- Support for 10 cancer registries in LMIC

Online questionnaires



Global surveillance of cancer survival









Global surveillance of cancer survival







VENUSCANCER - BREAST

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VENUSCANCER - OVARY

31 January 2019

Questionnaire on the availability of data from your cancer reg	Questionnaire on the availability of data from you	Questionnaire on the availability of data from your cancer registry
Country:	Country:	Country:
Registry:	Registry:	Registry:
Reference person:	Reference person:	Reference person:
Email:	Email:	Email:
 We would like to know <i>if you collect data</i> on a range of variab cancer. If you do collect data on some or all of the variables liprovide an approximate range for the <i>completeness</i> of that varial If the data call is issued in <u>March or April 2019</u>, what woul for which cancer registration is considered to be com registry would have data on some or all of the variables distage at diagnosis, staging procedures, molecular biom. up, recurrence, socio-economic status, family history is registered with breast cancer? 	 We would like to know <i>if you collect data</i> on a rang cancer. If you do collect data on some or all of the provide an approximate range for the <i>completeness</i> 1. If the data call is issued in <u>March or April 2019</u> for which cancer registration is considered registry would have data on some or all of the stage at diagnosis, staging procedures, mole up, recurrence, socio-economic status, fami <u>registered with cervical cancer</u>? 	We would like to know if you collect data on a range of variables for women with ovarian cancer. If you do collect data on some or all of the variables listed below, we ask you to provide an approximate range for the completeness of that variable in your data. 1. If the data call is issued in <u>March or April 2019</u> , what would be the most recent year for which cancer registration is considered to be complete, and for which the registry would have data on some or all of the variables discussed below, covering stage at diagnosis, staging procedures, molecular biomarkers, treatment, follow-up, recurrence, socio-economic status, family history and lifestyle, for women registered with ovarian cancer? 2012 [] 2013 [] 2014 [] 2015 [] 2016 [] 2017 []
2. Do you assign a unique code to each person registered w	2. Do you assign a unique code to each person n	2. Do you assign a unique code to each person registered with a cancer? Yes [] No []
If yes, approximate completeness Less than 25% [] 25-49% [If yes, approximate completeness Less than 25% [If yes, approximate completeness Less than 25% [] 25-49% [] 50-74% [] 75-100% []
3. Do you assign a unique code to each tumour registration:	3. Do you assign a unique code to each tumour r	3. Do you assign a unique code to each tumour registration? Yes [] No []
If yes, approximate completeness Less than 25% [] 25-49% [If yes, approximate completeness Less than 25% [If yes, approximate completeness Less than 25% [] 25-49% [] 50-74% [] 75-100% []

Countries and registries

	Countries	Registries
Africa	2	2
America (Central and South)	8	15
America (North)	2	18
Asia	9	18
Europe	19	57
Oceania	1	4
Total	41	114



Breast – preferred year of diagnosis 114 registries





Stage availability, by year of diagnosis





Treatment data: 2012-2017



Molecular biomarkers



Discussion

- Great enthusiasm!
- Over 100 registries for each cancer
- Complete incidence 2015-2017 in over 90 registries
- Completeness
 - High for stage, staging procedures and treatment
 Moderate for molecular biomarkers
 Low for comorbidities and SES
- Willingness to improve completeness



Expected results - contribution to public health

- *Big data*: largest population-based database in the world with detailed biological, clinical and molecular data for the most common cancers in women
- Most recent available data on:
 - ✓ disease biology
 - ✓ patterns of care
 - ✓ 1-year and 5-year survival
- Actionable evidence for health policy on inequalities
- Up-to-date evidence for EU guidelines on cancer control



Innovative aspects

- First world-wide, high-resolution study of cancer survival
- Cutting-edge statistical methods for population-based analyses, using the most recent data available
- Good evidence to explain international disparities in cancer survival for policy-makers
- Targeted dissemination of findings to scientists, cancer patients and general public
- Training for cancer registrars in LMIC



Population-based survival, by sex

- Survival higher for women, for most cancers
- CONCORD data base data for 15 adult cancers (15-99 years) and 3 childhood cancers (0-14 years)
- Funding to analyse world-wide survival trends, by sex

CONCORD and VENUSCANCER Working Group

Collaborators (572)

Bouzbid S, Hamdi-Chérif M, Zaidi Z, Meguenni K, Regagba D, Bayo S, Cheick Bougadari T, Manraj SS, Bendahhou K, Fabowale A, Bradshaw D, Somdyala NIM, Kumcher I, Moreno F, Calabrano GH, Espinola SB, Carballo Quintero B, Fita R, Diumenjo MC, Laspada WD, Ibañez SG, Lima CA, De Souza PCF, Del Pino K, Laporte C, Curado MP, de Oliveira JC, Veneziano CLA, Veneziano DB, Latorre MRDO, Tanaka LF, Rebelo MS, Santos MO, Galaz JC, Aparicio Aravena M, Sanhueza Monsalve J, Herrmann DA, Vargas S, Herrera VM, Uribe CJ, Bravo LE, Garcia LS, Arias-Ortiz NE, Morantes D, Jurado DM, Yépez Chamorro MC, Delgado S, Ramirez M, Galán Alvarez YH, Torres P, Martínez-Reyes F, Jaramillo L, Quinto R, Castillo J, Mendoza M, Cueva P, Yépez JG, Bhakkan B, Deloumeaux J, Joachim C, Macni J, Carrillo R, Shalkow Klincovstein J, Rivera Gomez R, Poquioma E, Tortolero-Luna G, Zavala D, Alonso R, Barrios E, Eckstrand A, Nikiforuk C, Noonan G, Turner D, Kumar E, Zhang B, McCrate FR, Ryan S, MacIntyre M, Saint-Jacques N, Nishri DE, McClure CA, Vriends KA, Kozie S, Stuart-Panko H, Freeman T, George JT, Brockhouse JT, O'Brien DK, Holt A, Almon L, Kwong S, Morris C, Rycroft R, Mueller L, Phillips CE, Brown H, Cromartie B, Schwartz AG, Vigneau F, Levin GM, Wohler B, Bayakly R, Ward KC, Gomez SL, McKinley M, Cress R, Green MD, Miyaqi K, Ruppert LP, Lynch CF, Huang B, Tucker TC, Deapen D, Liu L, Hsieh MC, Wu XC, Schwenn M, Gershman ST, Knowlton RC, Alverson G, Copeland GE, Bushhouse S, Rogers DB, Jackson-Thompson J, Lemons D, Zimmerman HJ, Hood M, Roberts-Johnson J, Rees JR, Riddle B, Pawlish KS, Stroup A, Key C, Wiggins C, Kahn AR, Schymura MJ, Radhakrishnan S, Rao C, Giljahn LK, Slocumb RM, Espinoza RE, Khan F, Aird KG, Beran T, Rubertone JJ, Slack SJ, Garcia L, Rousseau DL, Janes TA, Schwartz SM, Bolick SW, Hurley DM, Whiteside MA, Miller-Gianturco P, Williams MA, Herget K, Sweeney C, Johnson AT, Keitheri Cheteri MB, Migliore Santiago P, Blankenship SE, Farley S, Borchers R, Malicki R, Espinoza JR, Grandpre J, Wilson R, Edwards BK, Mariotto A, Lei Y, Wang N, Chen JS, Zhou Y, He YT, Song GH, Gu XP, Mei D, Mu HJ, Ge HM, Wu TH, Li YY, Zhao DL, Jin F, Zhang JH, Zhu FD, Junhua Q, Yang YL, Jiang CX, Biao W, Wang J, Li QL, Yi H, Zhou X, Dong J, Li W, Fu FX, Liu SZ, Chen JG, Zhu J, Li YH, Lu YQ, Fan M, Huang SQ, Guo GP, Zhaolai H, Wei K, Zeng H, Demetriou AV, Mang WK, Ngan KC, Kataki AC, Krishnatreya M, Jayalekshmi PA, Sebastian P, Nandakumar A, Malekzadeh R, Roshandel G, Keinan-Boker L, Silverman BG, Ito H, Nakagawa H, Sato M, Tobori F, Nakata I, Teramoto N, Hattori M, Kaizaki Y, Moki F, Sugiyama H, Utada M, Nishimura M, Yoshida K, Kurosawa K, Nemoto Y, Narimatsu H, Sakaguchi M, Kanemura S, Naito M, Narisawa R, Miyashiro I, Nakata K, Sato S, Yoshii M, Oki I, Fukushima N, Shibata A, Iwasa K, Ono C, Nimri O, Jung KW, Won YJ, Alawadhi E, Elbasmi A, Ab Manan A, Adam F, Sanjaajmats E, Tudev U, Ochir C, Al Khater AM, El Mistiri MM, Teo YY, Chiang CJ, Lee WC, Buasom R, Sangrajrang S, Kamsa-Ard S, Wiangnon S, Daoprasert K, Pongnikorn D, Leklob A, Sangkitipaiboon S, Geater SL, Sriplung H, Ceylan O, Kög I, Dirican O, Köse T, Gurbuz T, Karaşahin FE, Turhan D, Aktaş U, Halat Y, Yakut CI, Altinisik M, Cavusoqlu Y, Türkköylü A, Ücüncü N, Hackl M, Zborovskaya AA, Aleinikova OV, Henau K, Van Eycken L, Valerianova Z, Yordanova MR, Śekerija M, Dušek L, Zvolský M, Storm H, Innos K, Mägi M, Malila N, Seppä K, Jégu J, Velten M, Cornet E, Troussard X, Bouvier AM, Guizard AV, Bouvier V, Launoy G, Arveux P, Maynadié M, Mounier M, Woronoff AS, Daoulas M, Robaszkiewicz M, Clavel J, Goujon S, Lacour B, Baldi I, Pouchieu C, Amadeo B, Coureau G, Orazio S, Preux PM, Rharbaoui F, Marrer E, Trétarre B, Colonna M, Delafosse P, Ligier K, Plouvier S, Cowppli-Bony A, Molinié F, Bara S, Ganry O, Lapôtre-Ledoux B, Grosclaude P, Bossard N, Uhry Z, Bray F, Piñeros M, Stabenow R, Wilsdorf-Köhler H, Eberle A, Luttmann S, Löhden I, Nennecke AL, Kieschke J, Sirri E, Emrich K, Zeissig SR, Holleczek B, Eisemann N, Katalinic A, Asquez RA, Kumar V. 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